

## Chapter 5.—Establishment.

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### Sections of Establishment.

60. For the purposes of this chapter, parts of an establishment under the same officer, which are charged under different major heads, are to be regarded as distinct establishments—*e.g.*, a District Officer's Excise establishment is to be treated as distinct and separate from his Land Revenue establishment.

61. For the purposes of pay and audit, establishments are distributed into "sections." No fixed rules can be laid down as to what constitutes a section; but the sections should be fixed by the Accountant General in communication with the heads of offices or departments on the following principles:—

(a) The distribution should be uniform throughout the province for the same kinds of establishments.

(b) Ordinarily, an office or establishment containing not more than ten or twelve clerks will form a single section; larger offices will comprise two or more.

(c) The distribution in the latter case should follow the actual working arrangements of the office, *e.g.*, a District Officer's establishment might be distributed in the following sections: English Office, Vernacular Office, Treasury, Nazir Record.

(d) In large offices, where the clerks are arranged by classes and grades, each grade may form a separate section.

(e) Petty and numerous establishments are often best distributed according to the taluqs or sub-divisions of a district, *e.g.*, village schoolmasters should be so distributed, while of the higher classes of schools, each school would form a separate section.

(f) Clerks (or schoolmasters, native doctors, etc.), should not, except in small establishments, be lumped up with chuprassees or servants; but servants should, when their number is not very small, form a separate section or sections.

(g) The pay abstracts of the district police are regulated by departmental rules, and are stated, so far as regards the lower grades, in detail of grades.

(h) In preparing pay bills, absentee statements, annual returns of establishment, proposition statements and other similar documents, the entries should be made in accordance with the sections arranged under the provisions of this article.

### Annual Returns.

62. (1) Early in April in each year, a detailed statement of the permanent establishment existing on first April, will be prepared in Form 3 and transmitted to the Accountant General direct as soon as possible, and, in any case, not later than the 15th May. A similar statement is also required for local funds establishments, the claims to pension for

which are submitted to him for verification of services and report, but only one copy of it should be sent to the Account Office. The return will show accurately the establishment as it exists on 1st April, and in preparing it the following instructions should be carefully observed:—

(a) The name, designation and pay of all members of the establishment holding permanent appointments whether on duty or absent on foreign service, leave or deputation or in temporary appointments elsewhere, or under suspension, should be distinctly shown, with the exception of the following classes of officers:— *for? Servants*

- (1) Gazetted officers.
- (2) Non-gazetted officers for whom records of service are maintained in the Audit Offices.
- (3) Officers who are exempted from keeping service books by Article 816, Civil Service Regulations.
- (4) Officers on non-pensionable establishments.
- (5) Menial servants attached to Survey parties, whose service is not longer than two years: when, however, the name of any such servant is for the first time introduced, the original date from which his service has been continuous should be mentioned.

\*NOTE.—Although Sub-Registrars in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa are exempted from maintaining service books, the annual establishment return prescribed in this Article should in their case be furnished to the Audit Office by the Inspector General of Registration.

\*(b) The date of birth, of appointment to present post, and of promotion to present pay of each person, as well as the number and date of the orders creating the post as it now stands, should be clearly entered in the appropriate columns of the statement; the date of birth by Christian era should be given, and if the exact date is not known, the approximate date or year should be stated. This date can be altered, except in the case of a clerical error, only under the orders of the local Government.

NOTE 1.—The Departments of the Government of India exercise the powers of a local Government for the purpose of this Article.

NOTE 2.—A local Government may delegate this power, in the case of non-gazetted officers, to Heads of Departments and Commissioners of Divisions.

(c) The return should show accurately the sanctioned scale of permanent establishment and so will include every post, whether filled up or not; and if a post be vacant, the word *vacant* should be set against it in the column of *Name of Incumbent*.

(d) The names should be entered in order of sections of the establishment; there should be a separate total for each section, the grand total being taken at the foot.

(e) The columns of *minimum* and *maximum* pay of post should be filled up only when the pay is progressive, i.e., rises from a minimum to a maximum by annual increments; and if any annual increment is given with effect from 1st April, it should be included in the return, and compared with the certificate (in Form 10) required by Article 69, which would accompany the April bill.

\*(f) The name of any persons officiating in an appointment and the amount of acting allowance drawn by him need not be shown, unless the acting allowance counts for pension under Article 486 (h) of the Civil Service Regulations.

(g) If the acting incumbent holds a permanent appointment upon another establishment the fact should be stated, and the entry should be supported by a certificate from the head of that other establishment.

(h) If any superior servant on the establishment has attained the age of 55 years, the number and date of the orders of Government or other competent authority permitting his retention in the service should be quoted in a note at foot of the statement, and the period for which his retention has been authorised should also be mentioned. If no orders have been received, the number and date of the application for sanction to his retention should be noted.

(i) A detailed statement in Form 4 should be given at foot of the original return, Form 3, showing new names of non-gazetted officers which are not found in the return of the previous year; and when these new names include those of persons who have entered

*Page 28, Article 62 (1)—*

*Clause (a) (3). Substitute “Rules issued under Fundamental Rule 74 (a)” for “Article 816, Civil Service Regulations”.*

*Clause (f), lines 1 and 2. For the word “acting allowance” substitute “additional pay for officiating”.*

No. 403.

*Page 28, Article 62 (f).*

*Substitute " person " for " persons " and " additional pay for officiating " for " acting allowance " in lines 1 and 2 respectively.*

[C. A. C., Vol. 1, 8th Edn., No. 403, dated 1-6-25.]

No. 128.

*Page 29—Article 62 (1) (i)—*

*(1) Line 10.—Delete the words.—“ other than privilege or casual”.*

*(2) Line 13.—Delete the words.—“ (Article 417 of the Civil Service Regulations)”.*

[C. A. C. I., 8th Edition, No. 128, dated 2-1-1923.]

*Page 29, Article 62—*

*Insert the following as clause (3) to this Article :—*

“3. In the case of establishments on time-scale rates of pay, the Accountant-General may also require the submission of a duplicate return in a form specially prescribed for the purpose.”

[C. A. C. I., 8th Edition, No. 256, dated 1st August 1923.]

Government service for the first time, a reference should be given to the bill with which their age and health certificates were furnished; and if they include the names of persons transferred from other Government appointments, those appointments should be specified, as well as the dates from which the transfers have effect. Columns are also provided in Form 4 for information required in regard to the names of non-gazetted officers which appeared in Form 3 of the previous year, but are now omitted; as also regarding non-gazetted officers who have been on leave, other than privilege or casual, or under suspension during the previous year. In the case of any who have been under suspension, a note is required stating whether it has been expressly declared that the period of suspension shall count as service qualifying for pension (Article 417 of the Civil Service Regulations). The name of an officer who is in transit to another office on the 1st April should be shown in the return of the office from which he has been transferred, with a note that he is in transit.

(j) A separate detailed statement should be prepared for each permanent establishment existing on 1st April, whether paid from general revenues or from local funds, and not more than one establishment should be exhibited on a single page. When the pay of any establishment or of any individual officer is met partly from general revenues and partly from local or other funds, the whole pay should be shown in one statement, and the portion payable from each source specified in a footnote.

(k) In the case of that portion of an establishment which is borne on a Provincial or amalgamated cadre, a separate annual establishment return showing details of all such establishments should be furnished to the controlling officer, who should consolidate them into one statement.

\*(2) When completed in accordance with the above instructions, the detailed statement should be carefully checked with the service books, as it will be the chief authority by which pension claims will be tested hereafter. A certificate of this comparison should be endorsed on the return thus: "Compared with Service Books and found to agree." In the case of Provincial or amalgamated establishments, whose service books are maintained by Heads of Offices, the certificate should run as follows:—

"Certified by Heads of Offices to have been verified with service books."

### Alteration of Establishment.

\*63. I. When the entertainment of a new establishment or a change, temporary or permanent, is proposed in an office, a letter fully explaining the proposals and the conditions which have given rise to them should be submitted to the authority concerned. In this letter should be set out:—

- (i) the present cost, either of the section or sections affected, or of the total establishment as the circumstances of the case may indicate to be necessary;
- (ii) the cost after revision; and
- (iii) details of the number and pay of the appointments which it is proposed to add or modify.

*Explanation (a).—*When a scheme requires the sanction of higher authority only because particular items are beyond the powers of sanction of the subordinate authority, in the letter submitted to the higher authority full details should be given of these items and of any other part of the scheme so connected with them that, unless it is explained, it must be difficult for the higher authority to determine whether sanction should be given to these items or not. Details of other parts of the scheme are not required and should not be given, lump sum figures showing the total cost of each part of the scheme being sufficient.

*Example 1.*—It is proposed to establish a first grade college, and the sanction of higher authority is required only because it is desired to create appointments in the Indian Educational Service for the Principal and three Professors. Full details of the teaching staff should be given, because without these details the necessity for the appointment in the Indian Educational Service cannot be gauged. No details should be given of the clerical or other subordinate staff.

*Example 2.*—It is proposed to establish a Government High School and the sanction of higher authority is required only because it is proposed to create an appointment in the Indian Educational Service for the Headmaster. No details are required of the staff proposed for the school except the Headmaster, because a knowledge of these details is not necessary in order to determine whether an appointment in the Indian Educational Service is required.

*Explanation (b).*—When the revision of a number of establishments is undertaken in pursuance of one definite central idea, which constitutes a single scheme for purposes of sanction, and when the scheme requires the sanction of higher authority, in the letter submitting the proposals for sanction full details of the several establishments need not be given, but only such details as will indicate the financial effect of each portion of the proposals.

Thus if the scheme is for the increase of pay of a number of establishments it will suffice to set out :—

- (i) The present cost of all establishments concerned.
- (ii) The various increases of pay or the various percentages of increases proposed and the reasons justifying the proposals.
- (iii) In respect of each separate rate of increase proposed, as set out in (ii)—
  - (a) A list of the establishments or classes of officers to which it is to be applied and the reasons for such differentiation.
  - (b) As accurate an estimate as possible of the probable cost, with a statement that this has been worked out in consultation with the Accountant General and that it is accepted by him as correct.

**NOTE.**—In determining the extra cost, allowances, whether fixed or variable, should be included. The estimate of the extra cost due to variable allowances, such as those granted under house allowance schemes, cannot be exact but it should be as accurate as possible. The local Government may issue such instructions as may be necessary as to the manner in which such estimates should be prepared.

-II. (a) In the following cases a proposition statement in duplicate in Form 5 should also be submitted :—

- (i) cases of general revision of establishment;
- (ii) proposals which cannot be set out clearly without it; or
- (iii) schemes which require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

(b) The details to be shown in proposition statements will be determined by the following rules :—

- (i) The proposition statement, where this is necessary, should relate strictly to the section or part of the office affected by the proposals. As regards the other parts or sections of the office, neither details nor figures of total cost need be included.
- (ii) Where a section consists of both inferior and superior servants, details need be given only of the class affected, if a saving of labour will result from the adoption of this procedure.
- (iii) The rules as to detail set out in clause I above.

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+ The simpler Form 6 may be used in this case, when the full details of Form 5 are not necessary.



No. 404.

*Page 31, Article 63 III.*

*Substitute "Article 191" for "Article 190."*

[C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 404, dated 1-8-25.]

Page 31, Article 64.

Insert the words "*and officiating pay*" after the word "*pay*" in line 6.

Insert the following sentence before that commencing with "*in the third money column*" in line 8:—

"In the third money column should be entered all compensatory allowances."

For the words "*third*" and "*fifth*" in lines 8 and 9 substitute "*fourth*" and "*sixth*" respectively.

*Page 31, Article 64—*

(i) *Substitute the following for the first 5 lines of this Article :—*

“ 64. Pay bills should be prepared in Form 7, separately for permanent and temporary establishments. Against each post should be shown (except in cases referred to in Rule 2 below) the names of both the substantive and officiating incumbents, and against each temporary post should also be noted the sanction thereto. In the first money column should be shown the full amount of pay claimed and in the second money column the full amount of leave salary claimed, whether drawn or not. In the third money column should be noted the amount claimed and held over for future payment. The fifth money column ”

(ii) *Substitute the following for Rule 1 to this Article :—*

“ 1. The pay of establishments referred to in the Exceptions to Article 85, which is treated as a contingent charge, should not be included in pay bills.”

**NOTE 1.**—Where the pay of any post, existing or proposed, rises from a minimum to a maximum by periodical increments, the average monthly cost, not the actual or the commencing cost must be given. This average cost, no doubt, varies under various circumstances, but under all it depends largely on the period of rise. If the pay rises by five equal increments from a minimum to a maximum, the average monthly cost will be taken as the minimum, *plus* two-thirds, or if the appointment is ministerial, at the minimum *plus* three-fourths, of the difference between the minimum and the maximum; if the period of rise be twenty years; the average monthly cost may be taken at the exact mean; in other cases an intelligent estimate should be made.

**NOTE 2.**—The fixed allowances referred to in the note to clause I above should be entered in proposition statements when such statements are prepared but the variable allowances should not be included therein.

(c) The proposition statement or the proposal for revision should be forwarded through the Accountant General, who should verify the present scale or state the present cost, as the case may be, according to his audit register; but it will not be necessary for him to reconcile differences or discrepancies unless they are sufficiently large to affect the consideration of the case by the sanctioning authority. It will also be unnecessary for the Accountant General to make the submission of proposals for the revision of establishments the occasion for the verification of present scales as shown in his audit registers. In ordinary cases the sanctioning authority may accept the Accountant General's figures, and if there are discrepancies between his figures and those furnished by the authority initiating the proposals, they may be left over for adjustment at the next periodical verification of the scale of establishment with reference to the annual return prescribed in Article 62.

III. The statement prescribed in Article 190 should also be submitted when necessary.

### Monthly Bill.

**64.** Pay bills will be prepared in Form 7 with full detail of names, both of substantive and acting officers, and will show separately in the first money column the salary or leave allowance claimed for each person for the month, whether drawn or not, and in the second any amount not drawn, but held over for subsequent payment. The fourth money column will be used to show the amount actually drawn for each section; and when salary is drawn for a portion of a month only, the rate at which it is drawn, and the number of days for which it is claimed, should be stated either against the name of the employé in the body of the bill, or in a note at foot of the page; the salaries of the persons included in each section will be marked off in it, and the total of each section will be entered in red ink.

\*1. The pay of all temporary establishments (other than hot-weather establishments and temporary field establishments) which are entertained under sanction should be billed for separately and the sanction quoted.

\*2. The names of all temporary incumbents whose pay is less than Rs50 per mensem and who do not hold substantive appointments under Government, may be omitted from the pay bills as also the names of all officers in inferior service, of all head constables and constables, and of all postmen and village postmen whose pay does not exceed Rs20 per mensem, provided that a certificate in the following form is endorsed on the bills:—

Certified that all officers whose names are omitted from, but whose pay has been drawn in, this bill have actually been entertained during the month.

A local Government may, in consultation with the Accountant General, extend the provisions of this rule to specified classes of establishments when the entry of names in the bills of these establishments is not essential for audit purposes.

\*3. The claims of Government servants, whose names are omitted from the bills under Rule 2 should not be lumped together and entered as a single item in the bills. The bills in such cases should show separately the numbers on different rates of pay, or with different designations.

65. Fines imposed on non-gazetted officers for ordinary neglect of office duty are properly recovered by stoppages from pay and consequent short drawings from the treasury.

\*66. (a) The monthly bill should ordinarily be supported by an absentee statement in Form 8, if any person in superior service was absent during the month, either on deputation or suspension, or with or without leave (except on casual leave).

(b) In the case, however, of provincial or amalgamated establishments, a consolidated absentee statement showing the complete chain of arrangements should be separately furnished by the controlling authority within a period fixed by the Accountant General. No separate absentee statement need be furnished by Heads of offices along with the monthly pay bills, but in cases in which the power to sanction leave and acting arrangements within the office has been delegated to Heads of offices within prescribed limits, the requisite absentee statement should be furnished by them along with the pay bills, and such vacancies and arrangements should not be included in the consolidated absentee statement to be furnished by the controlling authority.

\*67. If no person in superior service was absent, during the month, either on deputation or suspension, or with or without leave (except on casual leave), certificate 2 printed on Form 7 should be signed by the Head of the office.

68. When the name of any person appointed whether permanently or on probation to superior service appears for the first time in an establishment bill, either reference must be given to a previous appointment held by him [which should be supported by a last-pay certificate, under Article 70 (1) showing dates of making over and receiving charge, advances outstanding, etc.], or if he did not previously hold any appointment or is re-employed after resignation or forfeiture of past service, a health certificate, as required by Articles 49 and 50 of the Civil Service Regulations, must accompany the bill. The number and date of sanction to appointments of persons other than Natives of India on salaries of Rs200 a month or upwards should be quoted.

NOTE 1.—The production of a medical certificate is necessary in the case of an officer promoted from non-qualifying service paid from a local fund to a post in superior Government service.

\*NOTE 2.—The exceptions under Article 50 apply also to establishments.

69. To the first bill in which a periodical increment is drawn by any officer, a certificate in Form No. 10 should be appended.

The form provides for two alternative certificates. The first alternative certificate may be used in any case in which the increment is due

*Page 32, Article 64—*

*Insert the following as Rule 4 to this Article :—*

“ 4. To suit the requirements of audit in the case of establishments on time-scale rates of pay, the forms of Pay Bill, Absentee Statement and Increment Certificate may be amended in consultation with the Accountant-General.”

*Page 32, Article 66(l)—*

*Insert the following note under this Article :—*

“NOTE.—In the case of provincial or amalgamated establishments on time-scales of pay, the arrangements made by Heads of offices should be reported to the controlling authority for inclusion in the consolidated absentee statement.”

[C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 254, dated 1st July 1923.]

*Page 52, Article 68—*

(i) *Substitute* “as required by Fundamental Rule 10”  
*for* “as required by Articles 49 and 50 of the Civil Service  
Regulations” *in lines 8 and 9.*

(ii) *Notes 1 and 2. Delete these notes.*



**No. 14.**

Article 68—

*Cancel the last sentence of this Article, commencing with the words  
'The number and date of sanction, etc.'*

*(C. A. C., I., 8th Edition, Reforms List, No. 14—1-4-21.)*

No. 268.

*Page 33, Article 70, Rule 1.*

*Insert the following at the end of this Rule :—*

“ but in the case of transfers out of India, the last-pay certificate should be signed by the Audit Officer.”

[C. A. C. -I., 8th Edition, No. 268, dated 1st August 1923.]

No. 109.

*Page 33, Article 70 —*

*After the words “signed by him” in line 2, insert “or on his behalf”.*

[C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 103, dated 15th October 1922.]

*Page 33, Article 70.*

*For the words "with, if necessary, a stamp" in lines 3 and 4 read "with a stamp, if necessary."*

*Line 9.—Substitute "Officer" for "Officers."*

*Line 15.—Substitute "salary" for "allowance."*

No. 110.

*Page 33, Article 70—*

*After the words “head of his office”, in-line 17, insert “or of the gazetted officer authorised to sign for the head of the office, vide Rule 1 to Article 13 (f).”*

[C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 110, dated 15th October 1922.]

for continuous service of the prescribed term, less only periods of suspension and leave without allowances, which are shown in the tabular portion of the certificate. An increment so certified may be drawn in the establishment bill without further authority. In all other cases, the second alternative form is required, and whenever this form is used the certificate with the explanatory memo. (which should show briefly, but clearly, the grounds on which the increment is claimed) should be submitted about one month before the increment falls due to the Accountant General, who will pass and return it after check, and the increment may be paid only on a certificate so passed. If the certificate be submitted at the time indicated, the Accountant General will ordinarily be able to return it, so as to allow of the increment being drawn when due in the ordinary establishment bill; but if arrears of increment have accrued when the certificate is returned, they may be drawn on a separate bill.

### Distribution of Salaries. *Pay*

70. The head of an office is personally responsible for every salary *pay* drawn on a bill signed by him until he has paid it to the person entitled to receive it, and has had the acquittance roll signed by the payee, with, if necessary, a stamp. If the payee does not present himself before the end of the month, the amount drawn for him should ordinarily be refunded by short drawal in the next bill, his salary can be drawn anew under Article 72 when he presents himself to receive it. In cases, however, where this restriction will operate inconveniently, the amount of undisbursed pay may, at the option of the disbursing officers, be retained for any period not exceeding three months. As drawing officers are personally responsible for the sums drawn on establishment bills from the Treasury, the concession should not be availed of in cases where they are not satisfied that proper arrangements can be made for the safe custody of the sums retained. Pay may not, under any circumstances, be placed in deposit. The leave allowance of a non-gazetted officer on leave in India must be drawn from the treasury from which his salary is ordinarily disbursed under the signature of the head of his office; and he must make his own arrangements for getting it remitted to him. *for new*

1. The head of an office should give a last-pay certificate (see Article 41) to an officer of his establishment who is transferred or deputed to another establishment, or who is discharged on pension. The certificate should state that the officer has received pay on the subscriber's establishment up till (date) inclusive, and that from that date he ceased to draw pay on account of, etc. It should also state the amount, if any, recoverable from the officer under an attachment of his salary by a Court of law, the attachment order being passed on to the head of the office to which the officer is transferred. It need not be countersigned by the Audit Officer, even in the case of transfer from one province or circle of audit to another. *vide slip 268*

2. In the case of an officer discharged on pension, the certificate should accompany the application for pension, unless the applicant continues in the service after submission of his application, in which case the Accountant General, in issuing orders for payment, will direct that no payment is to be made until the certificate is produced.

71. The head of an office is not at liberty to re-adjust the salaries of an officer by giving one officer more and another less than the sanctioned

pay of his post; nor may he distribute the pay of an absentee otherwise than as provided in the Civil Service Regulations. But in the case of departments or establishments divided into grades there is no objection to an excess appointment being made in a lower grade against a vacancy left unfilled in a higher grade. This liberty must, however, not be used for the purpose of increasing the numerical strength of an office. For each vacancy in a higher grade, only one extra appointment in a lower grade is admissible.

NOTE.—This rule is applicable to ministerial establishments also.

### Arrear Bills.

\*72. Arrear pay should be drawn, not in the ordinary monthly bill, but in a separate bill, the amount claimed for each month being entered separately, with quotation of the bill from which the charge was omitted or withheld, or on which it was refunded by deduction, or of any special order of competent authority granting a new allowance: such bills can be presented at any time, subject to the conditions laid down in Article 8, and may include as many items as are necessary.

### Service Books.

73. Special attention is drawn to the rules regarding service books, contained in Articles 816 to 822 of the Civil Service Regulations. The service book is a contemporary record in minute detail of a person's official career. Non-pensionable service should be distinctly shown as such in column 2 of the service books, and every entry should be attested at the time by the head of the office.

74. The service books should be kept in the custody of the head of the office (Article 818, Civil Service Regulations). When an employé is transferred to another office, his service book should be sent to the head of the office to which he is transferred, and not made over to him, nor should it be given to him when proceeding on leave. When non-gazetted officers are officiating in gazetted appointments, their service books should be kept by the head of the office to which each such officer permanently belongs, but when they are confirmed in such appointments, their service books should be forwarded to the Account Office for record.

NOTE.—In service books of the old form which have no separate column for leave, the description and term of the leave granted may be written across columns 2 and 3, the dates of commencement and end of the leave in columns 6 and 10; it may be convenient to make these entries in *red ink*.

### Travelling Allowances.

75. Travelling allowances of establishments, other than permanent or fixed allowances, should be charged in a separate bill (Form 11). When actual expenses are drawn on account of the carriage of horses or conveyances, details of the horses or conveyances transported should be furnished in the travelling allowance bill. For the purpose of draw-

**No. 179.**

*Page 34, Article 71—*

*Substitute “Fundamental Rules” for “Civil Service Regulations” in line 4.*

[ C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 179, dated 1st April 1923.]



*Page 34, Article 73—*

*Insert the following Note under this Article:—*

“NOTE.—In the case of non-gazetted Government servants for whom no record of service is maintained in the Audit office and to whom the rules promulgated in the Government of India, Finance Department letter No. 495 C. S. R., dated the 25th April 1923, regarding the grant of passages apply, an entry should be made in the service book of the individual concerned by the Audit Officer on the following occasions:—

(i) each time the concession of half the cost of passages is granted to the wife and children of a Government servant under rules VII and VIII of the above rules.

(ii) Whenever under Note 3 of the above rules passages are granted at a time other than at the end of an employè's service.

An alphabetical index of the names of all such Government servants to whom the concession is allowed is also maintained in the Audit office.”

*Page 34, Article 74—*

(i) *Delete the words “Article 818, Civil Service Regulations” in line 2 of this Article.*

(2) *Delete the Note under this Article.*

[ C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 181, dated 1st April 1923. ]

*Page 34, Article 73—*

*For the words “contained in Articles 816 to 822 of the Civil Service Regulations” in line 2, substitute “which are given in Supplementary Rules 197 to 203 made by the Governor-General in Council, and in paragraphs 34 and 35, of the Instructions issued by the Auditor-General under Fundamental Rule 74”.*

No. 182.

*Page 35, Article 75—*

*Delete the words “under clauses A (ii) and B (ii) of Article 1094, Civil Service Regulations” in lines 6 and 7, and “under clauses A (iii) and B (iii) idem” in line 8.*

[ C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 182, dated 1st April 1923. ]

ing the allowances on account of a family under clauses A (ii) and B (ii) of Article 1094, Civil Service Regulations, or the higher maundage allowance under clauses A (iii) and B (iii) *idem*, a certificate must be furnished by the officer of the number and relationship of the members of his family for whom the allowance is claimed. No other details in these or other cases need be furnished, but every claim for the cost of carriage of personal effects, horses and conveyances should be supported by a certificate that the actual expense incurred was not less than the sum claimed. Audit officers are at liberty to call for details or for evidence of expenditure in any case in which the expenditure appears to be unusually large. At convenient intervals during an officer's tour, and as a general rule, immediately on any return to the head-quarters stations, a bill should be prepared for the travelling allowance of the clerks and others who have attended him; this bill may be cashed at the treasury on the receipt of the head of the office, and the amounts distributed as in the case of the establishment bill.

**76.** A bill in the same form, setting forth the details of the several bills drawn on account of the same month (if more than one), and explaining any divergence from the recognised route should be drawn up at the end of the month, submitted for review and countersignature of the controlling officer, if any, and forwarded to the Accountant General, under the rules applicable to contingent expenditure. This bill must bear a certificate as follows:—

Certified that I am satisfied that the amounts shown in the bill have been distributed to the officers named, and their receipts taken in the acquittance roll.

NOTE.—The countersigning officer may, if he prefers it, retain the bill for check of future bills, and merely send to the Account Office a notice that he had “passed the establishment travelling allowance bill of                      for the month of                      for Rs                      as follows:—

No. of bills paid at treasury.	Amount.	Amount disallowed.	Reasons.
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The bill contains the required certificate of the distribution of the amounts.

**\*77.** In the Public Works Department travelling allowance bills can be presented for payment only after the claims have been passed by the Controlling Officer. The subordinates should prepare their travelling allowance journals in Form 12 and after these are duly countersigned by the proper authority, an abstract showing the totals under each head of claim for each person should be prepared in Form 13 by the Executive Engineer for presentation at the treasury. The original journals should either be submitted to the Accountant General direct or attached to the abstract bill.

1. It is optional with the local Government, in consultation with the Accountant General, to prescribe the use of Form 2 by non-gazetted upper subordinates in lieu of Form 12.

2. It is also optional with the local Government to direct that the journals of lower subordinates and members of the petty and irrigation revenue establishments, should not be submitted to the Accountant General, but this option is conditional on all such journals being subject to a periodical test-audit by the Accountant General.

**\*78.** When the travelling allowance bill is paid after counter-signature by the Controlling Officer, it will bear a certificate in the

following terms: "Certified that I have satisfied myself that the amounts included in bills drawn  $\frac{1 \text{ month}}{2 \text{ months}}$   $\frac{2 \text{ months}}{3 \text{ months}}$  previous to this date, with the exception of those detailed below (of which the total amount has been refunded by deduction from this bill) have been disbursed to the officers therein named and their receipts taken in the acquittance roll." A similar certificate should be given on bills payable without countersignature.

### Inspecting Officer's Establishment.

79. When part of his establishment moves with an inspecting officer, the head of the office may grant a last-pay certificate for that portion in order to enable him to draw from another treasury such portion of the pay for it as may be desired, the balance, if any, being drawn at headquarters.

### ~~Compensation for Dearness of Provisions.~~

\*80. The rules regarding the grant of Compensation for Dearness of Provisions are detailed in Appendix 3.

No. 321.

*Page 36, Article 80 –*

*Delete this Article with its heading.*

(C. A. C., I, 8th Edn., No. 321, dated 1st June 1924.)

No. 407.

*Page 37, Table of contents.*

*Insert in the proper place :—*

“Contingencies countersigned before payment ..... 108A.”

[C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 407, dated 1-6-23.]



*Page 37, Introductory Note to Chapter 6—*

*Renumber this Note as Note 1, and insert the following as Note 2 :—*

NOTE 2.—The terms Contingent charges or Contingencies as used in this Code include also Supplies and Services which should, however, be shown separately in all bills and accounts, distinguishing them from contingencies proper under the following rules :—

(1) Supplies and Services comprise charges which are incurred for the technical working of the department concerned, *i.e.*, charges which are not merely incidental but represent the main and proper activities of the Department, *e.g.*, Rewards to informers, Books for a Public Library, Exhibits for a Museum, etc. Such charges are for the most part peculiar to the department in which they are incurred.

(2) Contingencies proper comprise those charges which are incidental to the management of an office as an office, *e.g.*, Purchase of ordinary books and periodicals, Purchase of Stationery, etc. Such expenditure is of much the same kind whatever the department be to which the officer incurring them belongs.

[C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 183, dated 1st April 1923.]

No. 184.

*Page 37, Article 81—*

*For the words “Contingencies proper” in lines 1 and 2 substitute “Contingencies and Supplies and Services”.*

[C. A. C., Vol. I, 8th Edn., No. 184, dated 1st April 1923.]